CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

MEDILL & CO., PUBLISHERS. OFFICE IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, 51 CLARK STREET. TERMS...EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY MORNING DECEMBER 15 1857. NO. 160.

Insurance.

MECHANICS' INSURANCE CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
(Fire and Marine.)

DIRECTORS:
Charles Stuart, Thomas Macdonald, Edward H. Trotter, Fredk C. Brightly, Isaac Lea, Jr.
GEN. THOS. S. FLORENCE, President.
FRANCIS, Secretary.

Has complied with the Illinois Insurance

Hulls, Cargoes, and Merchandise
paid by
R. P. WARD, Agent,
Office in Dole's New Building (up stairs)
Cor. Clark & S. Water sts.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY
CHICAGO, ILL.

DIRECTORS.
Chas. D. Peer, Hart'l. Stewart,
O. B. W. Lill, Wm. H. Brown,
C. G. E. Preston, H. H. Kercheval.
OFFICERS:
Pres't., H. W. Henderson, Secretary, Henry Hoeft, Actuary,
H. A. Tucker, Treasurer, Wm. Letson.

The business of this long established and well managed company, now fully organized under the Insurance laws of this State, is confined to the risks of inland navigation, and other risks connected therewith. Losses promptly adjusted at the office of the Agent for Chicago, Room No. 6 Exchange Building, Room No. 22 Merchants' Exchange, Board of Trade, Chicago, and Dole's New Building, Cor. Clark & S. Water sts.

T. F. PHILIPS, Agent.

MUTUAL BENEFIT
Insurance Company,
OF THE OLDEST AND SAFES
OF NEW YORK.

Assets, December 1st, 1856, $2,500,000.

Assets Capital of $2,500,000.
Confined exclusively to the
INSURANCE OF LIVES,
And the investment of its surplus fund
in the payment of Losses.
Annual, dividing its surplus among

[illegible], largely interest by the Company
...ve, Esq., R. H. Clarkson, Esq. J.
Tucker, Esq., S. H. Ferris, Esq.,
Ichard, Esq., Dr. R. McVickar, M.
any others.

CYRUS BENTLEY, Agent,
130 Dearborn st., Chicago.

Dalon Insurance Compan
ADFORD CO., PENNSYLVANIA.
$200,000—Safely Invested
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
and other buildings, Goods, Wares an
Inventories on any similar interest.
PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

DIRECTORS:
[illegible], Pa. C. W. Willis, Jr., Athens, Pa.
[illegible] E. L. Capwell, Towanda, Pa.
[illegible] Wm. H. Maynard, Laporte, Pa.
FRANCIS TYLER, President.
C. S. HULBERT, Vice President.
[illegible], Secretary.

...E BRAVE TO REST PEACEFULLY
...Francisco.
...H Hollenbeck, Wilkesbarre
...Hon G Mallory, Phila., Pa
...O R Wright, Sec'y, N. Y.
...Hon. H. Wayne, Laporte, Pa.
...Chambers
...John Miley, Esq.
...Hon J Hopkins, Pittsburgh
...Col Samu'l Wilson
J. B. ACKLEY, AGENT,
Office, No. 4 Massic's Range,
...ring complied with the Insurance Laws of
...ois, is prepared to take risks on Dwellings,
...d all kinds of Insurable Property in Cha-
...Feb 1'57-1y

ERPOOL AND LONDON
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
...PITAL.....$10,000,000.
...and Surplus and Reserved Funds.....$3,000,000.
...invested in this country.....
...Directors of the principles of Life Insurance
...be had at the office of the undersigned,
...ERENCE.
...Esq., Wm. H. Brown, Esq.
...Esq., Chas. Dole, Esq.
...Esq., Dole, Esq.
...Office, Dole's Building, Room No
...Corner Clark & S. Waters.

...NO. 7, CLARK STREET
...Assets.....$1,000,000
...Surplus.....2,000,000
...Income of the Alms House
...Full of party strength,
...candidate, and the
...voted for the regular
...The following is show-

...Number.....13,262
...Amount.....$2,206
...Number.....15,108
...Amount.....$2,506

...ously on Alms House
...Republican and American
...and that of Buchanan
...1,320; clear oppo-
...2,596.

...WASHINGTON.

...Chicago Tribune.]
...Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1857.
...Stanton, convoking
...was received here
...Denver, Cen-
...nominated as his
...ready for the heads of all
...ment to act without leave
...of people in their interests
...upon perfect immunity.
...Secretary of New Or-
...are troubled. Denver
...the Slave after an excit-
...by the vote 39 to 19, the
...Democrats and
...Slave shall out half the
...Kansas, and carried the vote.
...Territory victory of the
...Utah.

...Gov. Walker is removed to
...weeks ago, promoted a
...Mr. Gilbert, Ex-Member
...Slave, and filled him. He
...Gilbert, in the place of the
...Walker, thrown out at
...Secretary, appointed by Buchanan,
...Douglas in behalf of
...Secretary of Indian affairs.
...Walker proceed to Kan-
...Stanton, and he is thought
...Walker in the footsteps of
...Stanton, in the work.—
...A foray up-
...Kansas war;
...Walker, and
...Douglas and de-
...Lecompton Constitu-
...people for slavery in Ne-

...Jeff. Davis and Jim Green are preparing for a personal attack upon Douglas. The slave holders all say let the quarrel become personal. They think Douglas won't fight and mean to belittle and disgrace him before his constituents, in order to break him down here and at home. They are even contemplating the meanness of leaving him off the Committee on Territories, of which he has been chairman so many years.

Douglas looks defiant, but some of his more intimate friends think him crest-fallen. All his personal partizans are to be followed up with ferocity. They must leave him or die. It is yet uncertain how Pugh, of Ohio, will go on the Lecompton infamy, though he appears to incline to Douglas' views. Bright and Fitch, the spurious sitting Senators from Indiana, are fiercely against him. In the mean time, where is Bobby Walker? Little Bob! Our friends here think Pres. Stanton has done nobly.

The House bickered all day over the choice of a chaplain—George W. Jones of Tennessee protesting against any one of any sect. Most of these Southern Democrats who boast of the conservative and christianizing influence of slavery, are a peculiarly Godless and graceless set, as their annual crusade against chaplains and prayers prove. Wise has come out in his four messages on the same side. He even refuses to thank Almighty God for the blessings which have crowned the year. In the eyes of these slaveholders is the omnipotent and beneficent Deity whom Christians worship, an African Fetish, whom they can adore or cast down as their passions prompt them? In many things the barbarism of the African race seems to have been communicated to the forms and customs of their society.

JUNIUS.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumored Flight of Walker to Kansas.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

[New York Herald's Special Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1857.

It is rumored here that Gov. Walker has left post haste for Kansas, with a view to being renominated by the President. Another rumor in current this evening is to the effect that Gov. Walker has been removed from the Governorship of Kansas. If he has not already been he will be in less than a fortnight.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune, Dec. 11.]

BUCHANAN ELATED—THE BREACH WIDENING.

It is to be hoped that Gov. Walker has really gone to Kansas; for his presence in Kansas and his prompt action in concert with the Legislature may prevent a civil war, which otherwise seems almost inevitable. He will do well while in Kansas to keep out of the way of dispatches and letters from the east, at least for a few days.

The President is highly elated with the action of the senate in confirming Gen. Denver, and with what he considers the general success of his recent Kansas policy. He is surrounded solely by Southern advisers, or by Northern men incapable from habitual subserviency to the South of understanding; and, unable from long absence abroad and from the natural influence of old age to receive new ideas, to judge for himself, and to realize the immense stride which the country has made in an Anti-Slavery direction. Mr. Buchanan is lamentably deceived as to the true state of the Kansas difficulty. There is reason to fear that he will complicate the matter beyond extrication, if he carries into execution his present purpose toward Gov. Walker.

The breach between Senator Douglas and the South is hourly widening. There is much violent talk against him, even to the extent of threatening to hang him, or, at least, to tar and feather him. These menaces are, of course, idle, and will come to nothing, but they indicate the depth of the blow he has dealt the Slave Power. He will resume the fight on Tuesday, when Senator Green, of Missouri, is to begin the crushing process.

CITY ITEMS.

MACADAMIZED STREETS.—During the present year five and three-tenths miles of streets in this city have been macadamized.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The regular meeting of the Council was not held last evening for want of a quorum.

BALLOU'S Pictorial, Novelette, and Flag of our Union can be obtained at Andrews', 63 Clark street, as well as New York dailies of Saturday.

PERSONAL.—Dr. Hayes, the celebrated Arctic explorer and companion of the lamented Kane, and James E. Murdoch, the eminent tragedian, are at the Tremont House.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Jno. F. Farnsworth, member of Congress from this District, was at the Tremont House yesterday, en route for Washington. We are glad to learn that Mr. Farnsworth is rapidly recovering from his late severe illness.

VANDENHOFF'S LECTURE BEFORE THE SONS OF MALTA.—Mr. Vandenhoff's lecture before the sons of Malta takes place on Wednesday evening, instead of Monday, as erroneously stated. The proceeds will be devoted to charitable purposes, and the public should fill the house. Every member in good condition is expected to be present.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—The large organ recently erected in the 1st Presbyterian Church, Wabash avenue, by Hall & Labogh, of New York, will be exhibited this evening at 7½ o'clock. The organist and choir of the Second Presbyterian Church, and a number of the leading organists of the city will assist. Those who attend may expect a pleasant musical entertainment.

In the afternoon an officer was sent with a subpœna to require the attendance of Johnson and his wife, at the Police Court, to give evidence against the hackman, Hudeutot. Johnson was found, but his wife had escaped from him, and it was reported she had gone to Lunn's, ten miles west of the city, in company with a paramour. Johnson, who was still infatuated with the female, offered a reward of $100 for her recovery, but she had not been found late last evening.

THOSE PIGEONS.—Our conceited neighbors of the *Democratic Press* are still chuckling over the fact that they were able to issue the President's Message simultaneously with the other papers of the city—This is a feat on which they can be excused for indulging their glee. Boys will be boys.

But we are obliged to correct this childishness in one particular. Our neighbors state that their "pigeon express" arrived with the message at four o'clock Wednesday afternoon. This was just one hour and thirty minutes after the message was received by at least two other offices in the city, who employed neither pigeons to carry it nor goslings to cackle over it. The message arrived in the city the ordinary way—that is by railroad—at 2 o'clock P. M. In half an hour thereafter, the TRIBUNE and *Journal* had two copies each, and if it had been deemed at all desirable, could have placed it in the street about the time the "pigeons" got into town, according to their own statement. So the pother and uproar of our neighbors amounts to this, that the message had been in town two hours before they knew anything about it. The "pigeons" all this time were airing their disordered plumage at Indianapolis, Michigan City, Waukegan, Calumet and Mud Lake. Some good natured individual finally told our spry neighbors that the message had arrived, and they flew around and got it.

Now, that we are on the subject, we may as well disclose a couple of other exploits at pigeon flying. One year ago a gentleman arrived in the city from Cincinnati with several defective copies of President Pierce's last message. The TRIBUNE and *Democrat* both received copies of it at a late hour in the evening. In consequence of the defects in the copy and the wholly unlimited character of the document, it was determined, on the part of both establishments, not to make a special effort to place it before their readers the next morning. The "pigeons," meanwhile, had all gone to roost, but some bird of the stork species got into the gentleman's coat tails at the Tremont House, fished out the message, went around and woke up the "rats," and, by keeping them hard at it all night, got out the defective concern. They have never published a correct copy yet. If the "pigeons," had anything to do with bringing it, why were not their necks wrung for stopping out sentences all the way from Washington to Chicago?

The other case of mammoth enterprise on the part of our playful neighbors was as follows:—When Governor Bissell's inaugural was delivered the TRIBUNE secured a copy by the simple process of having it forwarded on the first train after its delivery. It happened to be the first copy which reached the city. It was immediately put in type and sent to the press-room. After the edition was struck off and the pressmen gone to bed, a burglarious crew came flapping down through the stove-pipe or up through a rat hole, seized three or four copies and flapped back to the *Democratic Press* office, where he took the premium over all the pigeons for enterprise and sagacity. It was noted that he knew where to go for the news every time.

MRS. KEMBLE.—It is rumored that Mrs. Fanny Kemble's Readings of Shakspeare are for the benefit of her husband, Pierce Butler, from whom she has been separated some years, and who lost the whole of his large fortune in the late commercial revulsion. This would be just like Fanny, for although given to some disagreeable eccentricities, she is a truly big-hearted woman, as many who know her in the quiet walks of private life can fully testify.

POLICE COURT.—There was an unusual amount of rowdyism on Sunday, and the following rowdies were arrested and fined:

Gaspar Freler and Dominick Freler, $6 each; Frank Curran $10 and 30 days in Bridewell; Thos. McGlove and Mark Kenuiff, $5 each; Thomas Newell, $3 and 30 days in Bridewell; John Gorns, $5 and 30 days in Bridewell; Joseph Cole and Archibald Gillfillan, $25 and 90 days in Bridewell.

Eliza Thompson, Wm. Collins and Catherine Warren were fined $5 each for vagrancy.

Gobel Lewey was fined $5 for soliciting passengers without license.

Michael McLaughlin was fined $5 and sent sixty days to Bridewell for brutally beating his wife.

P. Dalton, Isaac L. Weller, Lydia Scott, William Miley and Carroll O'Mara, were fined $10 each for selling liquor without license.

Jas. Conway and John Jamison were fined $3 each for obstructing sidewalks.

A number of judgments were entered against delinquents on the street tax roll.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14th, 1857.

ADDISON D. MADEIRA, Esq.:

Dear Sir—Having heard your lecture upon the "Achievements of Will," at Metropolitan Hall, on Saturday evening last, spoken of in the most exalted terms, as being one of the best delivered in Chicago during the present season, we would respectfully request you to re-deliver the same at such time as may suit your convenience.

A. W. Henderson, W. G. Howard,
F. A. B yan, E. J. Hamilton,
A. Gibbs, P. P. Van Wyck,
J. B. F. Russell, A. G. Dewey,
Alfred Dutch, P. B. Carter,
John W. Hammer, J. A. Smith,
Jas. W. Sheahan, S. C. Griggs.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14, 1857.

GENTLEMEN:—Your polite note requesting a repetition of my Lecture of Saturday evening last, has just been handed me. While candor compelsme to express the fear that it will hardly bear a repetition, it will nevertheless afford me pleasure to comply with your request on Saturday evening next.

Yours, very respectfully,
A. D. MADEIRA.

To Rev. W. G. Howard, Col. E. J. Hamilton and others.

A COUNTRYMAN MARRIED TO A CYPRIAN—DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—The TRIBUNE of yesterday contained an account of the arrest of a hackman named John Hudenot, known by the soubriquet of "Curley," upon an accusation of overcharging a countryman named B. C. Johnson, and passing a counterfeit five dollar bill upon him. Since the publication of that account, some new developments have been made in the case, which show a moral turpitude on the part of certain officials, disgraceful, to say the least.

It seems that some time last week Johnson came to this city from Kentucky, possessed of some money, a very small modicum of available brains, and an exceedingly limited knowledge of the "elephant" as he appears in a great city. Mr. Johnson, however, is said to belong to a highly respectable family. During his visit he went to a notorious house of ill-fame and made the acquaintance there of a prostitute named "Aga Lloyd." This female indeed him to believe she was greatly prepossessed in his favor, and finally, simpleton as he was, extracted from him a promise to marry her. He was soon after persuaded to spy some debts which she was contracting. It is said, to some two hundred dollars, and he employed Hudenot to drive them about the city, for which the hackman charged him five dollars, and in making the change from a twenty dollar bill, gave him some counterfeit money. Johnson entered a complaint against Hudenot, and officer Douglass, of the detective force, arrested him. Johnson's unfortunate connection with the Lloyd girl then became known to the authorities, and they, finding him still in the toils of the infamous female, instead of protecting him against her wiles and causing her arrest, permitted the affair to proceed under their very noses, if they did not actively engage in completing the outrage.

Yesterday forenoon a marriage license was procured, a magistrate sent for, and the deluded countryman was actually married to one of the most notorious strumpets in the city, the ceremony being performed in the office of the Mayor of this city, that functionary being a witness to the disgraceful proceeding. After the ceremony was concluded, Johnson requested his wife to go with him, and told her he intended to leave city on the train in the afternoon, whereupon she assailed him with the most obscene and profane language, and refused to go out of the city, saying she had made an engagement for that night with another man, and was determined to keep it. This occurred in the Mayor's office, and with some difficulty the office was cleared and the twain departed.

In the afternoon an officer was sent with a subpœna to require the attendance of Johnson and his wife, at the Police Court, to give evidence against the hackman, Hudeutot. Johnson was found, but his wife had escaped from him, and it was reported she had gone to Lunn's, ten miles west of the city, in company with a paramour. Johnson, who was still infatuated with the female, offered a reward of $100 for her recovery, but she had not been found late last evening.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon last, a lad named Henry G. Haines, aged fourteen years, was drowned while skating at Mud Lake outlet—Coroner Hansen held an inquest, and the unfortunate lad was buried yesterday. He was a son of Mr. Hannibal Haines, who is insane, and was recently sent to the asylum at Jacksonville. The lad's mother was lying at the point of death when the accident occurred. Truly these afflictions are many and heavy.

BROKE JAIL.—On yesterday morning, sometime before daylight, three men confined in the debtors' apartments of the jail of this county made their escape. Their names are George M. Brown, Charles Fish and Merill K. Olney. They obtained an iron rod from the stair railing, and heating it, burned away the wood work holding the feet of the iron bars to the window and, by this means, removed one of the bars. They then tied some blankets by the corners and lowered themselves to the ground. They have not yet been re-captured.

ALBION PRINT FOR 1858.—In our note of the fine engraving of "Dr. Kane at the graves of Sir John Franklin's Men," in our issue of yesterday, we omitted to mention that Mr. Edward H. Hall has been appointed agent of the proprietors for this city and the West. Besides the regular canvass, the picture will be exhibited, and subscriptions received from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M., daily, at the bookstore of Hall Brothers, 144 North Clark street.

A RACE.—The *Journal* of yesterday says: "We learn this morning from the engineer of the Waukegan accommodation train, that when the train came near Rockland Station, he noticed upon the track a large catamount. He judged it would weigh eighty pounds. The engineer put on the steam and gave chase. The animal kept the track for a mile or more, looking back at the "iron horse" as it steadily gained on him. When the train overtook him he left the track and stopped and looked upon it as it passed him. The hand times must have had a taming influence on him."

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE R. R.—At the annual meet ing of the stockholders of this road, held in this city last week, the following Directors were elected:

M. D. Ogden, M. L. Sykes, N. B. Judd, Elisha Wadsworth, H. A. Tucker, A. Stone, Jr., S. Wilt, E. M. Gilbert, D. O. Dickinson.

At a meeting of the Directors the following officers were elected:

M. D. Ogden, President; M. L. Sykes, Vice-President; A. S. Downs, Secretary; H. A. Tucker, Treasurer; M. L. Sykes, Superintendent.

ATTENTION CITIZEN FIRE BRIGADE.—At the last meeting of this Brigade, held on Thursday, the 10th inst., on motion a committee of three were appointed by the Chair, consisting of R. C. Carmichael, Henry Beach, and S. B. Raymond, to any of whom it will be only necessary to apply in order to have a name proposed as a member of the Fire Brigade. Those who are desirous of becoming active or honorary members are invited to give their names to any of the above committee. The next regular meeting will take place at the Board of Trade Room on Saturday evening, the 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested of active members.

GRAFTON FENNO, Sec'y.

Our neighbors should not show their self-conceit to get the upper hand of the facts so often. If they must fly pigeons for President's messages who don't know a message when they see one, let them no cot such desperate pigeon-wings over the truth afterwards.

AID MEETING FOR ENGINE COMPANY No. SIX.—Pursuant to notice of Alds. Greenbaum, Sitts and Green, a meeting was held of the property holders and those interested, at the West Market Hall on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857, to take action upon the affairs of Engine Co. No. 6. Meeting was called to order by Ald. H. Greenbaum, who nominated Ald. Sitts as Chairman, and F. M. Justice, was elected Secretary. On motion of Ald. Greenbaum, a Committee of three was appointed to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Committee were C. N. Holden, J. Y. Munn and Wm. Dunn. Motion was made and seconded, that Wm. Dunn, Henry Greenbaum and F. M. Justice, be appointed a Committee to co-operate with the Committee of the Company, to solicit aid for Engine Co. No. 6. Carried. The Committee on Resolutions reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Engine Company No. 6 has our confidence as an active and efficient fire company, and WHEREAS, They have met with a severe loss of funds, raised by them to pay for their new engine, It is therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting recommend and request the Common Council to further appropriate $500 in a city bond, with interest, due May 1st, 1858, to relieve the Company from its embarrassments.

Resolved, That the citizens of the West Division and the city generally are hereby invited to respond to the call of the said Company as thereby help them to pay Mr. Button $500 now and $500 on the 1st day of August, 1858.

Signed, C. N. HOLDEN,
J. Y. MUNN,
WM. DUNN,
Committee.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

GEORGE SITTS, Chairman.

F. M. JUSTICE, Secretary.

EXPRESS ROBBERS ARRESTED.—Some weeks ago, the office of the United States and American Express Companies at Toledo, on the Illinois Central Railroad, was robbed of a money package containing $500. One Sunday morning, the agent of a commercial house in this city, went to the office there and deposited the package with the agent, Orrin F. Jones, with directions to forward it to Chicago, and took a receipt for it. On that evening Jones and his wife visited a neighbor's house, when they returned with a friend, the back door of the house was found open and the bolt broken, the trunk in which the express packages were placed broken open and this $500 package gone. From some circumstances, Jones was suspected of having committed the robbery himself, and he was arrested upon the charge, but there being no evidence sufficient to warrant his conviction, he was released. Jones and his wife then went to Ohio to live. The affair was placed in the hands of Messrs. C. P. Bradley & Co., of this city, Detective Police-agents, and they succeeded in finding the money and arresting the thieves, who turned out to be Jones and his wife. They had secreted the money in an oyster can and buried it in the garden of their house. The accused were sent back to Toledo in charge of a officer, yesterday. Jones was the baggage master of both the Illinois Central and Great Western Railroads, as well as Express agent.

TO GIVE OUR WORKMEN employment the coming Winter, we have gone through our entire stock of Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags, and marked them down to the very lowest figure for cash, at our 111 Water st. and 119 South Clark street. It is well known that we are the largest manufacturing establishment in the West, and sell at all prices.
W. & S. WRIGHT,
dec8 2m 111 & 119 Clark street.

LILLIE'S Celebrated Chilled and Wrought Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bank Vault Doors and Empire Bank Locks, can be found at No. 81 Dearborn st., just 6 doors south of Lake. dec8-2w

DIED:
December 13th, LEONARD, only son of Mr. Lyman and Jane B. Chapin, aged 1 year 9 months and 13 days.

McVICKER'S
New Chicago Theatre.
MADISON, BETWEEN STATE AND DEARBORN STS.,
CHICAGO.
PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER.....J. B. McVICKER.
ASSISTANT MANAGER.....F. S. CHANFRAU.
ENGAGEMENT OF MR. MURDOCK.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1857
Will be performed
MONEY.
Alfred Evelyn.....Mr Murdock
Sir Frederick Blount.....Mr. Wheatley
Daisy.....Miss Louisa Pray
To conclude with
THE MONEY CRISIS OF '57.
Mr Scumbrill.....Mr Perry
Mr Markham.....Mr McVicker
Prices of Admission:
Dress Circle and Parquette.....Fifty cents.
Second Circle.....Twenty-five cents.
dec8

NORTH'S
National Amphitheatre.
LEVI J. NORTH.....Manager & Proprietor
Equestrian and Dramatic Season.
TUESDAY EVENING.....Dec. 15, 1857
To commence with
SPLENDID SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
By the best Equestrian Company in the United States.
MLLE. FRANCONI, from Paris, in a celebrated ACT OF HORSEMANSHIP.
Concluding with the Mel-Drama of
BRIAN BORHME.
PRICES REDUCED, to suit the times.—Dress Circle and Parquette 25 cents; Family Circle, 15 cents; Orchestra and Arm Chairs, 50 cents; seats in Private Boxes, 50 cents.
Doors open at 6½. Curtain rises at 7½.
N. B.—Improper character is not admitted. no23 2

McFARLAND'S
Chicago Theatre.
WM. McFARLAND.....Lessee and Manager
THOS. B. RADCLIFFE.....Stage Director.
BENEFIT OF CATARACT ENGINE CO. NO. 8.
TUESDAY EVENING.....Dec. 15, 1857
Will be performed
ERNEST MALTRAVERS.
Richard Danville.....Mr McFarland
Alice.....Miss Woodbury
Dance.....Miss Jennings
To conclude with
PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
Solon Shingle.....Mr Bossard
Reduced Prices.
ADMITTANCE—To the Dress Circle and Parquette, 25 cts.; Orchestra Seats, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $2 and $3. Family Circle, 15 cts. dec8

Scriptural Readings.
AT METROPOLITAN HALL,
On Tuesday Evening, December 15th, 1857.
GEO. VANDENHOFF, ESQ.,
AT THE DESIRE OF SEVERAL PARTIES, will repeat (with different selections) his
SACRED READING,
Or passages from the Old and New Testaments, interspersed with
RELIGIOUS POETRY.
☞ Tickets 25 cents. To commence at 7½ o'clock.
dec15-2t-2d

[SENTRY PROMPTUS.]
Fourth Annual Ball
—OF—
Niagara Engine Company No. 8,
AT NORTH MARKET HALL,
On Monday Evening, Dec. 28th, 1857.
HONORARY MANAGERS.
H. P. Burns, S. Meeride, T. M. Johnston,
D. J. Sweale, L. Walsh, D. Johnson.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
E. F. Wood, T. Agnew,
J. P. O'Neil, P. Ward.
FLOOR MANAGERS.
H. P. Wood, J. G. Dewis, J. D. Wilson,
P. Agnew, J. O'Neil, J. J. Walsh,
P. F. Wood.
☞ MUSIC BY THE LIGHT GUARD BAND. ☜
Tickets for holding carriages. Persons wishing carriages will leave their address with the Secretary, at Exchange House, on the corner of Wells and Kinzie, or at their store on the night of the Ball. dec15-2w-2d

Great Concerts Every Night
BY THE CELEBRATED TYROLESE
SINGER FAMILY HOFER, at
Ludwig's Exchange, 184 Randolph st.
Mrs. Hofer will perform the "Marseillaise" and "Casta Diva," the Gem of the Ocean," in the original costume of Queen of Liberty," a la Madame Bishop. Also, the "Bird Song of Italy." dec15
OTTO C. LUDWIG, Prop'r.

CONCERT AND LAGER BEER SALOON,
NO. 151 RANDOLPH STREET, OPPOSITE the Court House, by Brucker, Proprietor. Mr. Brucker has secured the celebrated Cornet Band, Leader, Prof. Lewis Peterson, late of the Germania Band, of New York, and will give Concerts every evening, commencing with Cornet Performer Fiedler; G. Weiner, the eighty thousand dollar Cornet Performer; G. Sauer, the celebrated Cornet Performer; Signor Brandoni, the Venetian Harpist; Signor Brandoni, the Venetian Violinist; Signor Bianchi, the Violoncello Performer, and Signor Bianchi, the Cornet Performer every evening. dec14

1000 GALLS. WINTER BLEACHED ELEPHANT OIL, for sale by
ROCKER, INNIS & CO.
jan3

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE,
Monday Evening, December 14, 1857.

Weather warm and spring-like. Transactions in Produce very light. Money matters not improving, though exchange is easier and readily obtained at 6 @ 8 cent. premium to-day. Receipts of new crop of Sugars are light and go off rapidly; one firm has received and sold some 300 hhds. Attention is now drawn to the Provision market, and we note a few sales below. Poultry has become scarce, and we advance quotations to Old and leave usual rates. The foreign steamer Europa was telegraphed at sea to-day with Liverpool dates to the 28th November, with the following market report: "Flour steady, advanced 6d; western canal 23 to 25s. Wheat firm, advanced 1 to 2d, red 8s 10 to 9s 1d; white 9s 7d to 10d. Corn quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull. London Money Market—demand for money falling off and rates easier. Consols advanced 1¼ to 1⅝." This news appears had little effect in New York. Our own market for Flour and Wheat is firm, with light transactions. We add sales and nominations:

FLOUR.—Sales of 120 bbls Athens at $3.50, and 80 bbls 2d grade spring wheat at $3.25. Smaller sales, choice spring extras, to city bakers, at a little higher rates. City mills retail family brands, $4.50 extras $4.40; and choice extra $6.00, taking off some sales of 5 bbls and under. Buckwheat Flour and Corn Meal in demand at previous rates.

WHEAT.—Sale on Chicago of 1,000 bu common spring at 82c in store; milling spring 86@90c to mill, in bags. After shipment, sale of common spring at 86c in store.

CORN.—Sale of 500 bu shelled at 50c @ 60 lbs Delivered.

OATS.—Unsalable.

BARLEY AND RYE unchanged; No offered for a lot of inferior Barley.

PROVISIONS.—Sale of a hundred and odd bbls Mess Pork at $15.50 @ bbl. Lard active at a decline; sale of a few tierces at 9c; 50 bbls at 8¾c, and 25 bbls at 9½c, the latter for New York.

DRESSED HOGS.—At retail $4.75@5.25. One dealer retailed 70 head at $4.90@4.75, and another as many at 5c.

LIVE HOGS.—A New Yorker bought 647 lbs. Chicago delivered for slaughtering here this week, at about $4.60 nett or $5. 75 live weight, cash. They are to range from 250 lbs up.—There are but few in the pens to-day—some 300 head, held at $4.50@4.70 nett. Packers are buying in the country at about $3.75 nett, and will receive a good many this week for packing.

CATTLE.—Sales during the week have been at very low rates; the consequence is, few beeves are sent in, and the yards are about empty. A few sent in the last of this week would probably sell well; the range is 2½@3½ live weight.

SHEEP.—There are no good Sheep in market; good ones will bring $2 @ 100 lbs live weight.

TALLOW.—50 bbls sold at 7c @ lb.

POULTRY.—Scarce; dressed Chickens 16c each; Turkeys 10@11c @ lb.

EGGS.—Scarce at 16@17c @ dozen.

HIDES.—Green 3½c; green salted 4@5c; dry flint 7@8½c.

Pelts 12½@20c.

HIGHWINES—19@20c @ gallon.

WHISKEY—20@22c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1857.

LAKE SHORE SALES AND SHIPPING YARD MARKETS REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TRIBUNE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MONDAY MORNING DEC. 14TH, 1857.

Reported by the head of live weight—some sales by the head.

Sheep—Sold by live weight and by the head.

Swine—Sold by live weight or estimated nett weight.

Cows and Calves generally sold by the head.

The week's supply of cattle and the week's market, has caused a scarcity this. Altogether the prices remain as firm as at the close of last week. Sales of 4,628 lbs. Range from 2½@3.63 to 3.80 live weight.

Sheep market still remains pretty dull. Good cattle are wanted as well as hogs. Sales during the week of 466 ordinary cattle from 2½@2½ to 2¾ live weight.

No Sheep on the market. A small lot of 100 or so good Sheep would sell well now, just before the holidays, as all the American butchers get some in dressed carcass, which they can be expected to look as well hanging on the stalls as some dressed at home.

Below we give the names of owners, &c.:

OWNERS.	CATTLE.	OWNERS.	CATTLE.
Lane & Briggs	30	Dole	14
H. H. Lester	32	E. Daniels	9
Thomas Wilts	32	George Frost	10
D. Bonkell	15	Lots over last week	79
John Miller	16		
W. Hopkins	16	Total	286
J. H. Lockett	16		

HOGS SHIPPED—ON MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Holt & Clarke	227	Lot shipped during the week	1843
W. Sargent	80		
J. C. Walker	92	Total	2,319
J. L. Mitchener	904		

Total amount of Hogs received the week ending to-day, 4,125.

The above 340 Hogs reported to Porter, has since been sold for $5.00, which leaves the market entirely cattle.

New York Cattle Market—Dec. 9.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, 1857.

The current Prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE.

First quality	$10.00@10.00
Ordinary	9.00@9.50
Inferior	8.00@ 8.00

SWINE.

First quality	6c@6½c
Other qualities	4c@5½c

SHEEP.

The Market opened in Forty-fourth street to-day with a very large demand for notwithstanding the large number of the week there was a good attendance and the supply was taken up at the close. Prices remain unchanged. There were just no prices about for the most descriptions, and the cattle brought 10@ more than on Monday. To-day's drove were from Kentucky, some of which sold quite readily at 10c. Some of the Ohio cattle sold at 9½c. Those from the Valley of the Genesee, and some from the Valley of Allentown's were sold at 10c, and were not in the rate order. If the weather continues favorable during the coming week, we may expect a large supply next Monday, as numerous droves are coming from the west have been detained along the route in consequence of the heavy rains on the Erie Railroad. Droves were in a very disagreeable condition, the mud being three or four inches deep. The cattle sold very quick, but the rain depressed the market somewhat and retarded the progress of sales materially. There were offered at Allerton's for the week 11,000 head, 7,000 of which were sold Monday. About 200 head were disposed of on Monday at Bergen Hill, and 1,000 for the week by New York and Erie Railroad, 1,113 head.

SWINE.

The receipts of swine during the past week at Allerton's have been enormous, and prices have receded fully 50@ 75c. In consequence of the heavy receipts on Monday, 2,200 head sales were made at 4¾@5½c for the several descriptions. We heard of but one or two lots which brought over 5½c. Many more were not very from at those rates. They are poor hog to be met with only from all directions, and a large number arrived on foot. They are, with few exceptions, in good condition.

New York Market—Dec. 14.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FLOUR—Market firm; sales 6,100 bbls at $4.30@4.40 for superfine Western; 4,700@4.80 for extra State; $4.50@4.60 for superfine Western; and $4.70@5.85 for common to medium extra Western, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin and Ohio; $4.90@5.10 for extra Canada flour; sales 300 bbls at $4.50@4.65 for superfine; $4.90@5.20 for extra. Rye flour dull at $4.30@4.40.

WHEAT—Dull; Chicago spring 96@97c; white Genesee, 1.05@1.06; sales 10,500 bus fair Milwaukee Club at $1.04@1.06; 1,500 bus common white Indiana at $1.10; 800 bus red do at $1.15; 2,300 bus very handsome Michigan at $1.40.

RYE—Dull at 75c delivered.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c.

CORN—Very dull and decidedly lower; sales 2,000 bus medium Western at 70c delivered.

OATS—Plenty and dull at 43@47c for State; 47@50c for Western.

WHISKEY—Lower; sales 400 bbls at 21½c, closing with no buyers over 21c.

PORK—Very dull and lower; sales 100 bbls at $13@15.45 for mess; $13.50@14 for prime.

BEEF—Lower; sales 250 bbls at $6.75@6.75 for country prime; $9@10 for do mess; $10@13 for repacked mess; $17@19@20 for extra do; beef hams dull at $16@16.

DRESSED HOGS—Advanced; sales 1,200 lbs, with a good demand.

LARD—Lower; sales 100 bbls at 10.10@10½c.

BUTTER—Large supply and dull 11@16c for Ohio; 20c for State.

CHEESE—Plenty and heavy at 9@9c.

New York Stock Market—Dec 14.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

There was a better feeling manifested in financial matters to-day, on the publication of the Europa's advices. The bank statement to-night will show an increase in the discount line, and also a larger specie average than anticipated.

There was a slight advance in stocks at 1st board, with a livelier market than at the close of the week.

At the 2d call there was a further advance.

Missouris 77¾; New York Central 79¾; Erie 16¾; Harlem 20; Galena & Chicago 71; Chicago & Rock Island 73; Chicago & Rock Island 73; Reading 52; Michigan Southern 21¾.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 51 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Tuesday Morning.....Dec. 15, 1857.

Mr. Douglas and the Lecompton Fraud.

We publish to-day Mr. DOUGLAS' speech in the Senate on that portion of the President's Message relating to the Lecompton Constitution. We have already published several letters from our own correspondent at Washington, and the correspondence of other journals, on the subject of Senator DOUGLAS' speech, and the debate which followed between himself and Senators BIGLER and MASON. The whole comprises the most important political event which has transpired since the Presidential election—perhaps the most important since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. We give place to Mr. DOUGLAS' speech because it is an index of this event—because it is a document looked for with interest by men of all parties. From many of the positions taken by Mr. DOUGLAS we totally dissent, and there yet remains the fundamental difference between us concerning the right of Congress "to make all needful "rules and regulations respecting the Territory "and other property of the United States." This question, however, is not in issue in the present controversy. While we radically differ from Judge DOUGLAS in regard to the power of Congress over territories, we agree with both him and Judge TRUMBULL that the bogus Legislature had no authority to convene a Constitutional Convention, and that any instrument that body might form would have no higher character before Congress than a mere petition for redress of grievances. On this point the position of the two Senators from Illinois is impregnable. We differ with DOUGLAS on the admission of any State having a Slave Constitution. We are fixedly opposed to the admission of any more Slave States upon any pretext, and believe that the Constitution has been violated as often as a Slave State has been added to the Union, but we fully agree with him that the right of self government has been ruthlessly stricken down by the action of the Lecompton Convention, that it has flagrantly violated the doctrine of popular sovereignty, that it has trampled upon the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and set at naught the pledges of the Democratic party. We agree with him that had BUCHANAN avowed the doctrines when a candidate which he now holds he would have been overwhelmingly routed and not a shadow of his party left North of Mason & Dixon's line—and that the Administration is now acting treacherously and villianously with the rank and file of the party. We agree with him that no Democrat can side with the Administration without forfeiting his honor—without in plain words rending himself a liar and a scoundrel. The question is resolved into this: Shall the people of Kansas be required to live under a Constitution and State Government known to be wholly repugnant to them? Mr. BUCHANAN and the Slave Democracy say Yes.

THE DOUGLAS REBELLION IN THE SENATE.

Speech of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas in the Senate of the United States.

SENATE, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1857.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion to print the President's Message and accompanying documents, with fifteen thousand extra copies.

Mr. DOUGLAS—Mr. President, when yesterday the President's Message was read at the Clerk's desk, I heard it but imperfectly, and I was of the impression that the President of the United States had approved and indorsed the action of the Lecompton Convention in Kansas. Under that impression, I felt it my duty to state that, while I concurred in the general views of the Message, yet so far as it approved or indorsed the action of that Convention, I entirely dissented from it, and would avail myself of an early opportunity to state my reasons for my dissent. Upon a more careful and critical examination of the Message, I am rejoiced to find that the President of the United States has not recommended that Congress shall pass a law to receive Kansas into the Union under the Constitution formed at Lecompton. It is true that the tone of the Message indicates a willingness on the part of the President to sign any bill that Congress may pass, if we shall see proper to pass one receiving Kansas into the Union under the Constitution. But, sir, it is a fact of great significance, and worthy of consideration, that the President has refrained from the indorsement of the Convention, and from any recommendation as to the course Congress should pursue with regard to the Constitution there formed.

POSITION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The speaker proceeded to show that the President had made an unanswerable argument in favor of the submission of the Lecompton Constitution to the people. Whether designed by the President to arrive at that result or not, his message proves beyond question or cavil that Congress cannot consistently accept that constitution in its present form. The President declares that his instructions to Gov. WALKER and the Federal officers in Kansas were predicted on the submission of the constitution to the popular vote, and he declares that Congress should never hereafter depart from that rule as laid down in the Minnesota Enabling Act of the last Congress. Mr. Douglas argues from this language, and from the clause in the Constitution of the United States, that "*Congress* may admit new States into the Union," that the Lecompton Constitution ought not to be considered an Administration measure. It is true, however, that the President, after thus expressing his views and opinions, after thus declaring his mortification at the action of the framers of the Lecompton Constitution, holds that the failure to submit that instrument to a vote of the whole people is not fatal and should not operate to defeat its acceptance by Congress—that though it would be manifestly proper to submit the whole instrument, yet the slavery clause is the only point in dispute in the Territory, and the submission of that to the popular vote is expressly provided for, wherefore it would not be proper for Congress to reject it on account of the non-submission of the immaterial provisions. Mr. Douglas could easily understand how the President should have fallen into this error. He was not in the country at the time of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act. He was representing the Government of the United States with distinguished ability and success at a foreign court, and his time was too much occupied with the cares and responsibilities of his office, with treaties and conferences, and protocols and the skein of diplomacy, to enable him to understand the abstruse points of mere territorial policy at home. Removed from the scene of the controversy and wholly devoted to maintaining the honor of his country in the first court of the European world, it is not singular the President should have fallen into this error, radical and fundamental as it is. The Speaker proceeds to show that not only was it the intention of the friends of the Nebraska Act to give the people of the new territories exclusive power over the question of slavery, but also power to decide every question affecting their territorial interests either nearly or remotely. The very first proposition in the Nebraska bill was to show that the Missouri restriction, prohibiting the people from deciding the slavery question for themselves, constituted an exception to a general rule, in violation of the principle of self government, and hence, that the exception should be repealed, and the slavery question, like all other questions, submitted to the people, to be decided for themselves.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY AS APPLIED ONLY TO THE NEGRO.

Sir, (continued Mr. Douglas) what would this boasted principle of popular sovereignty be worth, if it applied only to the negro, and did not extend to the white man? Do you think we could have aroused the sympathies and the patriotism of this broad Republic, and have carried the Presidential election last year on the face of a tremendous opposition, on the principle of extending the right of self-government to the negro question, but denying it to all the relations affecting white men. No, Sir. We aroused the patriotism of the country and carried the election on the principle of that great principle, which allowed all white men to form and regulate their domestic institutions to suit themselves—institutions applicable to white men as well as to black men—institutions applicable to freemen as well as to slaves—institutions concerning all the relations of life, and not the mere paltry exception of the Slavery question. Sir, I have spent too much strength and breath, and money too, to establish this great principle in the popular heart, now to see it filtered away by bringing it down to an exception that applies to the negro and does not extend to the benefit of the white man. As I said before, I can well imagine how the distinguished and eminent patriot and statesman now at the head of the Government fell into an error—for error it is, radical, fundamental—and, if persevered in, subversive of that platform upon which he was elevated to the Presidency of the United States.

Then, if the President be right in saying that, by the Nebraska bill, the Slavery question must be submitted to the people, it follows inevitably that every other clause of the Constitution must also be submitted to the people. The Nebraska bill said that the people should be left "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way"—not the Slavery, not the Maine liquor law question, not the banking question, not the school question, not the railroad question, but "their domestic institutions," meaning each and all the questions which are local, not National, State not Federal. I arrive at the conclusion that this principle is enunciated so boldly, and enforced with so much ability by the President of the United States, requires us, out of respect to him and the platform on which he was elected, to send this whole question back to the people of Kansas, and enable them to say whether or not the Constitution which has been framed, each and every clause of it, meets their approbation. The President, in his message, has made an unanswerable argument in favor of the principle which requires this question to be sent back. It is stated in the message, with more clearness and force than any language which I can command; but I can draw your attention to it and refer you to the argument in the message, hoping that you will take it as a part of my speech—as expressing my idea more forcibly than I am able to express it.—The President says that a question of great interest, like the Slavery question, cannot be fully decided by a convention of delegates, for the reason that the delegates are elected in districts, and in some districts a delegate is elected by a small majority; so that it often happens that a majority of the delegates are one way, while a majority of the people are the other way; and therefore it would be unfair, and inconsistent with the great principle of popular sovereignty, to allow a body of delegates, not representing the popular voice, to establish domestic institutions for the mass of the people. This is the President's argument to show that you cannot have a fair and honest decision without submitting it to the popular vote. The same argument is conclusive with regard to every other question as well as with regard to Slavery.

THE CONVENTION HAD NO POWER TO ESTABLISH A GOVERNMENT.

But, Mr. President, it is intimated in the message that although it was an unfortunate circumstance, much to be regretted, that the Lecompton Convention did not submit the Constitution to the people, yet perhaps it may be treated as regular, because the Convention was called by a Territorial Legislature, which had been repeatedly recognized by the Congress of the United States as a legal body. I beg Senators not to fall into an error as to the President's meaning on this point. He does not say, in my hearing, that this Convention has ever been recognized by the Congress of the United States as legal or valid. On the contrary, he knows, as we here know, that during the last Congress I reported a bill from the Committee on Territories to authorize the people of Kansas to assemble and form a Constitution for themselves. Subsequently, the Senator from Georgia (Mr. TOOMBS) brought forward a substitute for my bill, which, after having been modified by him and myself in consultation, was passed by the Senate. It is known in the country as "the Toombs' bill." It authorized the people of Kansas Territory to assemble in Convention and form a Constitution preparatory to their admission into the Union as a State. That bill, it is well known, was defeated in the House of Representatives. It matters not, for the purpose of this argument, what was the reason of its defeat.

So far from the Congress of the United States having sanctioned or legalized the Convention which assembled at Lecompton, it expressly withheld its assent. The assent has not been given, either in express terms or by implication; and being withheld, this Kansas Constitution has just such validity and just such authority as the Territorial Legislature of Kansas could impart to it without the assent, and in opposition to the known will of Congress. Now, sir, let me ask what is the extent of the authority of a Territorial Legislature as to calling a Constitutional Convention without the assent of Congress? Fortunately this is not a new question—it does not now arise for the first time. When the Topeka Constitution was presented to the Senate nearly two years ago, it was referred to the Committee on Territories with a variety of measures relating to Kansas. The Committee made a full report upon the whole subject. That report reviewed all the irregular cases which had occurred in our history in the admission of new States. The Committee went upon the supposition, that whenever Congress had passed an enabling act authorizing the people of a Territory to form a State Constitution, the Convention was regular, and possessed all the authority which Congress had failed or refused to pass an enabling act, the proceeding was irregular and void, unless vitality was imparted to it by a subsequent act of Congress adopting and confirming it. The friends of the Topeka Constitution insisted that although their proceedings were irregular, they were not so irregular but that Congress could cure the error by admitting Kansas with that Constitution.

THE CASE OF ARKANSAS.

They cited a variety of cases—amongst others the Arkansas case. In my report, sanctioned by every member of the committee on Territories, except the Senator from Vermont, [Mr. COLLAMER,] I reviewed the Arkansas case as well as the others, and affirmed the doctrine established by General Jackson's administration, and enunciated in the opinion of Mr. Attorney General Butler, a part of which opinion was copied into the report and published to the country at the time.

[It is held in the opinion of the Attorney General that the Legislature of Arkansas could delegate no power to a Convention to form a Constitution without the previous assent of Congress—that such convention must be looked on as merely an assemblage convened to memorialize Congress and petition for redress of grievances. This opinion was affirmed by General Jackson's Administration.]

While the Legislature of Arkansas had no power to create a convention to frame a Constitution, as a legal constitutional body, yet, if the people chose to assemble under such an act of the Legislature for the purpose of petitioning for redress of grievances, the assemblage was not an illegal; it was not an unlawful assemblage; it was not such an assemblage as the military power could be used to disperse, for they had a right under the Constitution thus to assemble and petition. But if they assumed to themselves the right or the power to make a government, that assumption was an act of rebellion which General Jackson said it was his duty to put down with the military force of the country.

THE CONVENTION COULD ONLY PETITION FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES.

If you apply these principles to the Kansas Convention, you find that it had no power to do any act as a Convention forming a Government; you find that the act calling it was null and void from the beginning; you find that the Legislature could confer no power whatever on the Convention. The Convention was simply an assemblage of peaceable citizens, under the Constitution of the United States, petitioning for the redress of grievances, and thus assembled, had the right to put their petition in the form of a constitution if they chose; but still it was only a petition—having the force of a petition—which Congress could accept or reject, or dispose of as it saw proper. That is what I understand to be just the extent of the power and authority of this Convention assembled at Lecompton. It was not an unlawful assemblage, like that held at Topeka; for the Topeka Constitution was made in opposition to the Territorial law, as I thought, intended to subvert the Government without the consent of Congress; but, as contended by their friends, not intended to subvert the Government without the consent of Congress. If their object was to subvert it without the consent of Congress, it was an act of rebellion, which ought to have been put down by force. If it was a peaceable assemblage, simply to petition and abide the decision of Congress on the petition, it was not an unlawful assemblage. I hold, however, that it was an unlawful assemblage. I hold that this Lecompton Convention was not an unlawful assemblage; but, on the other hand, I hold that they had no legal power and authority to establish a Government. They had a right to petition for a redress of grievances. They had a right in that petition to ask for the change of government from a Territorial to a State Government. They had a right to ask Congress to adopt the instrument which they sent to us as their Constitution; and Congress, if it thought that paper embodied the will of the people of the Territory, fairly expressed, might, in its discretion, accept it as a Constitution, and admit them into the Union as a State; or if Congress thought it was doubtful whether it did embody the will of the people or not, then it should send it back and submit it to the people to have that doubt resolved, in order that the popular will, whatever it might be, should prevail in the Constitution under which the people were to live.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLEDGED TO SUBMISSION.

Having thus shown that the Convention at Lecompton had no power, no authority, to form and establish a government, but had power to draft a petition, and that petition, if it embodied the will of the people of Kansas, ought to be taken as such expression of their will, yet, if it did not embody their will, ought to be rejected—having shown these facts, let me proceed and inquire what was the understanding of the people of Kansas when the delegates were elected? I understand, from the history of the transaction, that the people who voted for delegates to the Lecompton Convention, and those who refused to vote, took parties—understood the territorial act to mean that they were to be selected only to frame a Constitution, and submit it to the people for their ratification or rejection. I say that both parties in that Territory, at the time of the election of delegates, so understood the object of the Convention. Those who voted for delegates did so with the understanding that they had no power in make a government, but only to frame one for submission; and those who stood away did so with the same understanding. Now for the evidence. The President of the United States tells us, in his message, that he had unequivocally expressed his opinions, in the form of instructions to Governor Walker, assuming that the Constitution was to be submitted to the people for ratification. When we look at Governor Walker's letter of acceptance of the office of Governor, we find that he stated expressly that he accepted it with the understanding that the President and his whole Cabinet concurred with him that the Constitution, when formed, was to be submitted to the people for ratification. Then, look into the instructions given by the President of the United States, through General Cass, the Secretary of State, to Governor Walker, and you there find that the Governor is instructed to use the military power to protect the polls when the Constitution shall be submitted to the people of Kansas for their free acceptance or rejection. Trace the history a little further, and you will find that Governor Walker went to Kansas and proclaimed, in his inaugural and in his speeches at Topeka and elsewhere, that it was the distinct understanding, not only of himself, but of those higher in power than himself—meaning the President and his Cabinet—that the Constitution was to be submitted to the people for their free acceptance or rejection, and that he would use all the power at his command to defeat its acceptance by Congress, if it were not thus submitted to the vote of the people. Mr. President, I am not going to stop and inquire how far the Nebraska Bill, which said the people should be left perfectly free to form their Constitution for themselves, authorized the President, or the Cabinet, or General Walker, or any other territorial officer, to interfere and tell the Convention of Kansas whether they should or should not submit the question to the people. I am not going to stop and inquire how far they were authorized to do that, it being my opinion that the spirit of the Nebraska bill required it to be done. It is sufficient for my purpose that the Administration of the Federal Government unanimously, from the administration of the Territorial government, in all its parts, unanimously understood the territorial law under which the Convention was assembled to mean that the Constitution to be formed by that Convention should be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, and, if not confirmed by a majority of the people, should be null and void, without coming to Congress for approval. Not only did the National Government and the Territorial Government so understand the law at the time, but as I have already stated, the people of the Territory so understood it. As further evidence on this point, a large number, if not the majority, of the delegates were instructed in the Nominating Conventions to submit the Constitution to the people for ratification. I know that the delegates from Douglas county, eight in number, Mr. Calhoun, President of the Convention, being among them, were not only instructed thus to submit the question, but they signed and published, while candidates, a written pledge that they would submit it to the people for ratification. I know that men high in authority and in the confidence of the Territorial and National Government, canvassed every part of Kansas during the election of delegates, and each one of them pledged himself to the people that no snap judgment was to be taken; that the Constitution was to be submitted to the people, for acceptance or rejection; that it would be void unless that was done; that the Administration would spurn and scorn it as a violation of the principles on which it came into power, and that a Democratic Congress would hurl it from their presence, as an insult to Democrats who stood pledged to see the people left free to form their domestic institutions for themselves. Governor Ransom, the Democratic candidate for Congress, running against the present Delegate from that Territory, was canvassing every part of Kansas in favor of the doctrine of submitting the Constitution to the people, declaring that the Democratic Party were in favor of such submission, and that it was a slander of the Black Republicans to intimate the charge that the Democratic Party did not intend to carry out that pledge in good faith. Thus, up to the time of the meeting of the Convention, in October last, the pretence was kept up, the profession was openly made, and believed by me, and I thought believed by them, that the Convention intended to submit a Constitution to the people, and not to attempt to put a Government in operation without such submission. The election being over, the Democratic Party being defeated by an overwhelming vote, the Opposition having triumphed, and got possession of both branches of the Legislature, and having elected their Territorial Delegate, the Convention assembled and then proceeded to complete their work.

HOW HAS THE PLEDGE BEEN REDEEMED?

Now let us stop to inquire how they redeemed the pledge to submit the Constitution to the people. They first go on and make a Constitution. Then they make a schedule, in which they provide that the Constitution, on the 21st of December—the present month—shall be submitted to all *bona fide* inhabitants of the Territory on that day, for their free acceptance or rejection, in the following manner, to wit:—thus acknowledged that they were bound to submit it to the will of the people, concerning that they had no right to put it into operation without submitting it to the people, providing in the instrument that it should take effect from and after the date of its ratification, and not before; showing that the Constitution derives its vitality in their estimation, not from the authority of the Convention, but from that vote of the people to which it was to be submitted for their free acceptance or rejection. How is it to be submitted? It shall be submitted in this form: "Constitution with slavery or Constitution with no slavery." What vote was to be taken for the Constitution whether they like it or not, in order to be permitted to vote for or against slavery. Thus a Constitution made by a Convention that had authority to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances, but not to establish a government—a Constitution made under a pledge of honor that it should be submitted to the people, to be voted down or voted up. Do you suppose, after the pledges of my honor, that I would go for that principle and leave the people to vote as they choose, that I would degrade myself by voting one way if the Slavery clause be voted down, and another way if it be voted up. I care not how that vote may stand. I take it for granted that it will be voted up. I think I have seen enough in the last three days to make it certain that it will be returned no matter how the vote may stand.

If the Toombs' bill does not suit my friends, take the Minnesota bill of the last session—the one so much commended by the President, in his message, as a model. Let us pass that as an enabling act, and allow the people of all parties to come together and have a fair vote, and I will go for it. Frame any other bill that secures a fair, honest vote to men of all parties, and carries out the pledge that the people shall be left free to decide on their domestic institutions for themselves, and I will go with you with pleasure, and with all the energy I may possess.

HIS PROSPECTIVE SEPARATION FROM THE SLAVE DEPARTMENT.

But if this Constitution is to be forced down our throats, in violation of the fundamental principles of free government, under a mode of submission that is a mockery and insult, painful as it will be to me, I must break all associations or connections rather than forfeit my principles. I have no fear of any party associations being severed. I should regret to see social and political ties severed; but if it must be, if I cannot act with you and preserve my faith and my honor, I will stand on the great principle of popular sovereignty, which declares the right of the people to be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. I will follow that principle wherever its legal and logical consequences may take me, and I will endeavor to defend it from any and all quarters.

When Mr. Douglas had concluded his speech there was considerable applause in the galleries. Mr. MASON, of Virginia, rose and moved that the galleries be cleared. Messrs. HAMLIN, BIGLER, SEWARD and PUGH hoped that the Senator from Virginia would not insist of his motion. Mr. OLAY, of Alabama, said that the applause began on the floor of the Senate first, and consistency would indicate the propriety of clearing it before going into the galleries. Mr. MASON withdrew his motion.

DEBATE BETWEEN DOUGLAS, BIGLER AND MASON.

Mr. BIGLER—It is not my intention, Mr. President, to speak to the mere proposition to print the Message and documents; nor do I intend to-day, to attempt to address the Senate at length on the grave and difficult subject which has been unhappily precipitated upon the body. But while I shall not make a speech to-day, I desire very briefly to notice some of the propositions of my friend from Illinois, which have fallen on my ears as most extraordinary. It would be necessary, Mr. President, to a fair understanding of that question, to analyze its history; and nothing have I regretted so much as that the Senator from Illinois did not stop, in the first instance, to look at this question in its true character. Still more am I pained with the remembrance that his feelings were so much excited as I had hoped they would be, on a question so delicate and dangerous, which he has labored so long and so arduously to allay.

Mr. BIGLER proceeded in a shabby affair of a speech to show that Mr. DOUGLAS had misapprehended and misrepresented the President's position on the Kansas question. Thence he proceeded, at some length to show why the Lecompton Constitution should be accepted by Congress. His chief arguments were that it would be *better for the Union* to get Kansas in as speedily as possible, no matter how—that it was notorious the people of Kansas would have voted the Lecompton Constitution down without reference to its merits—that they were factions rebels, bent on ignoring the Territorial Legislature after it had been recognized as legal by the Federal Government, and consequently should not be gratified in the seditious privilege of overthrowing the work of that Legislature. He held also that it was *contrary to the principle of non-intervention* to go behind the Lecompton record. He concluded by expressing the hope that Kansas would be immediately admitted, if she had to be dragged in by the collar, for the sake of the Union.

Mr. MASON followed, by putting a transcendental point at the Senator from Illinois. He understood Mr. Douglas to say that the Constitution was withheld from the people; and again he declared that all who came to vote were necessarily obliged to vote for it. "Now, I submit to the honorable Senator, how could a man be compelled to vote for that which was not submitted to him to be voted on at all?"

Mr. DOUGLAS made the discrepancy clear to the close intellect of the gentleman from Virginia, by showing that the Constitution professed to be submitted, and yet cut off all the negative votes.

A running debate was here started between Messrs. DOUGLAS and BIGLER, which occupies three columns in the *Congressional Globe*. The substance of it was as follows: Mr. DOUGLAS held that the President did not believe the Lecomptonites had any right to establish a Constitution and State Government. Mr. TRUMBULL had read from a speech delivered by James Buchanan, twenty years ago, that no Territorial Legislature could confer upon a Convention the power to establish such Constitution and State Government.

Mr. BIGLER plead that he did not assume to be so wise that he might not change his opinions. It would be proper to for gentlemen to hold him to one opinion until he expressed a different one.

Mr. BIGLER said that Mr. Douglas had voted for the Toombs-Kansas bill which said nothing about a submission to the people of the Constitution.

Mr. Douglas said it was perfectly well understood that the Constitution was to be submitted even without a direct statement to that effect. The President had stated in his instructions to Governor Walker that he took it for granted, any Constitution which might be framed would be submitted to the popular vote. He took the same thing for granted.

Mr. BIGLER said that at a conference of Senators at Mr. Douglas' some remarks had been dropped to the effect, that, under the peculiar circumstances, it would not be advisable to have the Constitution submitted which should be found under the Toombs' bill; and that, when Mr. Douglas drew up the Minnesota bill very soon after, he put in a clause expressly providing for a submission to the people.

Mr. HALE wanted to know, without seeming to interfere in the debate, what those very peculiar circumstances were which rendered it inexpedient to submit that Constitution to the people. [Laughter.]

Mr. BIGLER (hesitating) said it was the difficulty of protecting the voters from violence at the polls.

Mr. Douglas asked Mr. Bigler whether he meant to be understood as saying that he, in his own house or elsewhere, had expressed himself in favor of the Constitution without being submitted to the people.

Mr. BIGLER—I made no such allegation.

Mr. Douglas—You left it to be inferred. *I will not allow it to be inferred that I so declared in my own house.* If I did, I would assert the fact.

Mr. BIGLER—I repeat, I have no recollection of the Senator participating in the discussion.

Mr. Douglas—If I had nothing to do with it, I don't know what my house had to do with it. [Laughter.]

On motion of Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, the further consideration of the Message was postponed, and the Senate adjourned.

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MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN the payment of a certain promissory note for $5,000, made by Oliver P. Bartlett to me, payable on or before the first day of March, 1861, with interest payable annually at the rate specified therein, and by certain mortgage of even date therewith, made by said Bartlett and his wife to me, of and upon the land and premises described in said mortgage, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Kankakee county, in book 7 of Mortgages, page 284, on the 19th day of March A. D. 1861, at 9 o'clock A. M., to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description, I will, on Monday, the 2d day of January next, at the hour of two P. M., sell at the south door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said mortgage, the following described premises, situated in the county of Kankakee and State of Illinois, to wit: The south-east quarter of section twenty-nine (29), in Township thirty-two (32) North of Range eleven (11), east of the Third Principal Meridian; the west half of the south-west quarter of said section twenty-nine (29), and the south-east quarter of said section twenty-nine (29), the north half of the south-east quarter of section thirty (30), and the north half of the south-west quarter of section thirty-(30) and the east half of the south-east quarter of Section thirty (30) in Township thirty-two (32) North of Range eleven (11), east of the Third Principal Meridian, containing 320 acres of land more or less, situate in said county of Kankakee and State of Illinois.

Dated Nov. 27th, 1857.
W. T. BROWNE, Att'y. oct26-4w$20

NORMAN PELTY.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas.
February Term, A. D. 1858.

George A. Keen and Spencer Scott, vs. Hugh Doherty and William J. Henry.—Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said William J. Henry that a writ of attachment is issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Court of Common Pleas, for the sum of Eighteen Hundred Dollars, in favor of the said George A. Keen and Spencer Scott, against the estate of the said William J. Henry, and that the summons directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of all the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, this is therefore to notify, notice is hereby given to the said defendants above named, that Mark Skinner, Trustee of Emeline Keen, wife of William H. Keen, Esther Ewing, Hugh McCulloch and Richard Chute, executors of the last will and testament of William O. Ewing and Esther Ewing, deceased, Trustees of Emeline Keen, wife of William H. Keen, Esther Ewing, William A. Ewing, jr., Catharine Esther Ewing, Charles H. Ewing, Mary L. Ewing, Clarence W. Ewing, Eugene W. Ewing, Will am Sturgis, Susan Hood, Charles K. Sturgis, Louisa Sturgis, Susan Wood Mollard and Sarah Sturgis, will on

Monday, the 4th day of January, A. D. 1858,

at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, and in the said Court House in the city of Chicago, file their bill of complaint in the Circuit Court of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, and that the summons issued thereon is returnable on the first Monday of February next, 1858, as by law required.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Esther Ewing, Hugh McCulloch and Richard Chute, executors of the last will and testament of William O. Ewing and Esther Ewing, deceased, Trustees of Emeline Keen, wife of William H. Keen, Esther Ewing, William A. Ewing, jr., Catharine Esther Ewing, Charles H. Ewing, Mary L. Ewing, Clarence W. Ewing, Eugene W. Ewing, William Sturgis, Susan Hood, Charles K. Sturgis, Louisa Sturgis, Susan Wood Mollard and Sarah Sturgis, shall personally be and appear before the said Court County Court of Common Pleas, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1858, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein contained and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WILLIAM L. CHURCH, Clerk.
ARNOLD, LARNED & LAY, Complts' Sol'rs.—dec5-4w$20

CHANCERY NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas.

Elizabeth Ann O'Connell, vs. Daniel S. O'Connell.—Injunction.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Daniel S. O'Connell, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Cook, County of Cook.

Notice is hereby given to the said Daniel S. O'Connell that the complainant, the said bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the first day of December, A. D. 1857, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said County Court against said defendant on the first Monday of February next, 1858, as by law required. Now, unless you, the said Daniel S. O'Connell, shall personally be and appear before the said County Court of Common Pleas, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1858, give special bail, and plead to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein contained and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
ARNOLD, LARNED & LAY, Complts' Sol'rs.—dec5-4w$20

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, ON THE SECOND DAY OF January, A. D. 1857, Samuel A. Ford and Silas Wiltsie, and first wife, Samuel A. Ford and Rhea, his wife, and Charles H. Whittlesey and Harriet A. his wife, by their deed of mortgage of that date, executed and delivered to Charles H. Whittlesey, of the first part, made, executed and delivered to Wirah A. Tucker, of Chicago, Illinois, of the second part, a certain mortgage of the same date aforesaid, and recorded in the Recorder's office of the county of Cook aforesaid, conveying the following described premises, situated in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, and in the city of Chicago, to wit: The north half of the south-east quarter of section thirty-six (36), in Township forty (40) north of Range thirteen (13), east of the third principal meridian, containing eighty acres of land more or less, subject to a mortgage for the sum of two thousand dollars, dated the 1st day of January, 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, Illinois, and in the same mortgage mentioned, and

WHEREAS, the said Charles H. Whittlesey having failed to pay the same according to the tenor and effect of said mortgage, but default in payment thereof has occurred, and the said mortgage has become forfeited by the said Samuel A. Ford and Silas Wiltsie, and first wife, Samuel A. Ford and Rhea, his wife, and Charles H. Whittlesey and Harriet A. his wife, and the said Charles H. Whittlesey having failed to pay the same according to the tenor and effect of said mortgage, and the said bond having thereby become forfeited by the said Samuel A. Ford and Silas Wiltsie, and first wife, Samuel A. Ford and Charles H. Whittlesey and Harriet A. his wife, and the said Charles H. Whittlesey having failed to pay the same according to the tenor and effect of said mortgage, and the said bond having thereby become forfeited by the said Samuel A. Ford and Silas Wiltsie, and first wife, Samuel A. Ford and Rhea, his wife,